Basiness Notices.

LEARY & CO. S. QUARTERLY, JUNE, 1804.—In anamount the Systems I senter to the sentence of th

NESS STREET HAT Straws not only show NAIN STANDAR (44). STRAND BOT ONLY SHOW a way the wand blows, but indicate the stand of the thermome. The medical results have been as heard possible through the strandard possible and genite the above to keep their breaks cool are invited to examine the above the replicated cryot directly and (2018) was also because above to the strandard to examine the above the replication and through the development of the strandard to possible the standard to the fraction affects the standard to the fraction affect when the standard to all traction affects and the standard to the fraction of the standard to the Numerous dermits, to use a particularly appropriate motto for an activation of the state of the

JULIAN'S last appearance with his monster orches-

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER HATS. -BIRD, No. 49 Nas will continue the same until July 4. for the accommodation inhomo freedom. Have of fashionable descriptions, that for need price came the found slow-here, varying from \$1.50 Lank 4.00, Haitees, Nos. 5, 4 and 5 Asiot Home, Broader

TO PRAVELERS.—A WORD REFORE STARTING.—
RAYS LEWIS, MAD INOUGH STARTING.—RAYS LEWIS AS A WORD REFORE STARTING.—
RAYS LEWIS MAD INOUGH STARTING A PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH

SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS AND HOSIERY! Time

and money can be saved by buting at Na 10s Howery, The Trena's Ruanco Understance, numbered at our establishment several years since, are unit appeared, and should be worn by all.

A. RANKIN & Co. Imperiors and Manufactures, No. 104 Howery.

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS

LEPHER BIENING UNDERSTANDING

FOR

LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDRIM.

As extensive and superior variety of the above Goods, at the
wron prices for which they can be purchased in this country, will
beind at the celebrated importing and manufacturing establish
cost of UNION ACAIM.

Opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Niho's Granden.

LARGE SALE OF EMBROIDERIES AND LACES, AND Sycar to Lat. #5,000 worth of Embroideries, &c., in the store Bo. 613 Broadway, will be disposed of at a great loss, in consequence of the understand declining the huminess. The whole of the large and elegant Stock will be sood regardless of cost; and as the time is necessarily limited for its entire clearance, the ladies are invited to give an early call. A Edwards, No. 825 Broadway, between Houston and Elevahoretts.

Planos. - Horace Waters's Pinnos, with new and im FTANOS.— ItoTace Waters an instrument of great power of ton und elasticity of touch. T. Gilbert & Go.'s World's Fair Fremium Planas, with or without the Editon, with iron frames and circula cales. Hallet & Comston's Pisnos (of the old established farm of cales. Hallet & Comston's Pisnos (of the old established farm of cales. Hallet & Comston's Pisnos (of the old established farm of cales. Hallet & Comston's Pisnos (of the old established farm of cales. Hallet & Comston's Pounder Flance (of the old established frames and process of the old established frames at great burgains. the factories. Second-hand Flance at great burgains.

CAUTION .- All persons making, using or selling SEWING MACRIARS, who wish to avoid the consequences of the li-will do well to see my advertisement in the machinery column, E. Howe, Jr., No. 335 Broadway SEWING MACHINES. - Eight distinct patents on Sew

Machines are owned by Sixuan & Co. No machine of any value in he mode without initinging on one or more of these parameters in her prosecuted the manufacturers and shall prosecute all who e infinging machines. Persons are notified not to buy these timinging machines; they are of inferior quality, and will subject the mars to suits for damages. 1. M. SINGER & Co , No. 323 Broadway. THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW

TORE.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 101 Bowery, importer and Manufacturer of Hostian and Under Garmans, Wholesale and Rotall. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the criginal cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased

felly inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Penrist, to No. 456 Broad way issue door below Grandst.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring Styles, consisting of Mosaic, Velvet, Tapestry, Brossels, Thros-pty and Ingrain.

CARPETINGS.

English and American Floor Oil Cloth and all other goods pertainage to the trade.

MELODEONS .- S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated RLOBEONS, and Goodman & Baléwin's PATENT ORGAN, OF DOUBLING MELOBEONS. These two maters are world-removed, beling only ones tuned in the equal temperament. Melodeous of alers aylos. Wholesale or retail prices lower than can be had shere. Horace WATENS, No. 323 Broadway. Fow LERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers,

MERCHANTS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY .- Mer-MERCHANTS TRANSPORTATION COMPANY—Section of chandles transported to St. Levis, Cominanti, and other western and south-western cities, with promptness and dispatch.

Trasent rates for Bry Goods to St. Levis, 30 cents per 160 pounds, subject to the conditions of our shipping contracts, and to advance (if any) of freight on Illinois river from La Salle or Feru over 15 cents per 100 pounds. Ship from Fier No. 7 Rest River Press Office along the Mallory, Holt & Co., No. 9 Counties align, and Mallory, Holt & Co., No. 9 Counties align, and

NEW BAREGES, SILKS, LAWNS AND TISSUES. STATER & LEE will offer this morning a large stock of the named goods at great barrains. Rich Sulls from 4/ up; Baregos 1/ up, and lawns from 6 cents up. No. 347 Brosdway, corner Leonard-st.

MOURNING GOODS, MOURNING GOODS,-Just re crived a large stack of Mothania thomas of every description, to which we call the particular attention of those in want of such goods as we are selling them at very reduced prices,

LEADMEATER & LEE, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leouard.

GAS COOKING AND HEATING.—AMERICAN PATENT DAS COOKING and HEATING COMPANY, No. 338 Broadway, second oper.—A patent process of great neverty, utility and economy. The

nvited to call and examine the various articles. Hand, obtained at the store. R. B. Coleman, President. FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM SCALES.—Long known, segrely tested, siways right—the acknowledged standard.

FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 39 Water st.

GREASON, of No. 261 Greenwich-st., has a splendid GREASON, of No. 261 Greenwich St., has a stock of Window Shades, Paper Hangings, Lace and Mashin Curtains, Floor and Teble Oil Glotta, with all the et exteres for decorating and furnishing a room in the most fashionable manner. His Paper Hangings are particularly elegant, being of the newest siyles, with French and American borders. All his articles are furnished at the lowest mostible rate. [Sunday Times.]

Possible rate [Sunday Times.]

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds his regular semi-weekly AUCTION SALE of STOCKS and BOAND THIS DAY at 122 o'clock at the Merchants Exchange. For further particulars, see his advertisement to another column. Nothing gives Gentlemen more satisfaction than a genteel fitting cost, vest or pants. You can have such, in all their beauty, made from a smeth stock of summer sivile of goods, by just stepping into A. Huwsie's, No. 52 Stathav. "He is the popular tail-

THE LEAFY MONTH OF JUNE.-Ladies, if you wish GAITER BOOTS of all the fashionable styles, at 12/ to 20/, as if wish Slippers, Tyes and Buskins, from 6/ to 10/, with Boys', Min and Children's Boots and Shors of all kinds and prices, patronize B. Minner & Co., No. 104 Caralist.

HAIR CLOTH SKIRTS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Hair Cloth, Linesy Woodsey, Moreen, Madras, Lines and Grass Cloth Skirts, offer to wholesale and retail dealers a greater variety of the abave articles, and as hower prices, than any other makers in the City. Orders filled in twenty-tour hours' time for any number of Skirts.

DOUGLASS & SHERWOOD No. 200 9th-av , near 20th-BLOOD STOCK.—TO-DAY, (Thursday, June 22, 1854) at 12 o'clock, James M. Miller will commence his annual sale of CATLE at the farm of James Bathgate. Esq. one half mile from 'ordham, and weive mines from the City Hall. New York, by the Harlem Relicond (cars starting at 61, 74, 91 and 104 A. M.). All admitted of fine-blooded Stock, great symmetry, and rich for milking qualities, should attend.

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF GILT CORNICES, LACE AND MISLIN CURTAINS, DAMANKS, BUSY HOLLANDS, &C.—NELTY & FERCUSON, No. 250] Broadway and 55 Resolvest, are offering great inducements, to purchasers of the above goods. All kinds of Window Shades made to order. Our superior manufacturing facilities couble us to keep the remarking we have always had, of being the chargest house in the States.

FEVER AND AGUE. — Dr. EDWARD BLEECKER'S STANFOR MIXTURE for the cure of Fever and Ague and Chagree Fever. This remedy effects a positive care without quinine or arrents. Sold by the supprintors, Man & BLEECKER, No. 86 Broadway, New York and Drucciets generally.

BARKER'S CHEVEUX-TONIQUE. -Sow your Hair-seed in the spring time, if you have no Hair. Do not be discouraged by the inettee unal use of gressy, offensive compounds. Use this pure, greaseless Tomique, and the Hair must apping up a new in every bur-ren apot. Price 25 cents, sold everywhere; headquarters, Bakkek's No. 428 Besoftway.

CHOLERA PREVENTIVE AND DIARRHEA REMEDY .-RUSHTON, CLARK & Co.'s Velpeare, Diarrhea remedy, used by thousands during and since the cholers of 1849, with uniform suc-cess—a signle doec cures an ordinary Diarrhea. Prepared by RUSH-TON, CLARK & Co., Nos. 165 Broadway: 10 Aster House; 273 and

Where are the Hair Dyes of fifteen years ago

WIGS AND TOUPEES, -BACTHELOR of No. 233 Broad way, is pleased to announce another beautiful improvement in the manufacture of these articles. This improvement is applied to La-mar' and Gentlemen's Hain Work, and is decidedly the most per-fect imitation of nature ever yet discovered.

CONNECTICET holds a State Temperance Convention at New-Haven to-day, to rejoice over the passage of her Prehibitory Liquor Law and devise ways and means to secure its general enforcement. This latter purpose is particularly important.

A TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION of the 4th of July, will take place at Conneautville, Pa., near Ohio and Lake Erie, which is intended to be large and effective. Horace Greeley of New-York and Prof. R. P. Stebbins of Meadwille are the only speakers already aunounced, but there will of course be others. It is believed that Two Thousand Sons of Temperance in regalia will be present.

GREAT LOADS OF WHEAT .- John F. Plato of Batavia auled 359 bushels of wheat at three loads, which he sold for \$508 50. One load of 138 bushels was drawn by a single pair of horses. This pair are valued at \$600, load of wheat brought \$311 25.

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1854.

To Advertisers. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has now a circulation of 110,000 copies, and is undoubloody the heat advertising medium in the United States, circulating as it does in every State in the Union, British Provinces, A.c., baving for its readers Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants These who wish to make their business known the country over, would do well to try The WEERLY TRIBUNE. A Runted number of advertisements are inserted at 36 cents per line,

THE SEMI WEEKLY TRIBUNE also has a very large circu-lation to the country. Advertisements inserted at 10 cents per line, Committee on Commerce, made a report stating that the Committee had not been able to agree upon the proposition for aid by Congress in the construction of a ship-canal around the Falls of Ningara, and asked standing. We could not have gone on borrowing forte be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, which was agreed to. A bill was passed establishing a steamboat inspection district on the Pacific, and suspending the provisions of the existing steamboat act, which makes the use of certain alloy in the construction of boilers absolutely necessary. The bill to promote the efficiency of the Navy was then taken up. The bill was amended by striking out the appointment of midshipmen by members of Congress, the permanently furloughed list of officers, and the clause establishing a new bureau, and then passed. The consideration of the Veto Message on the Indigent Insane bill was then resumed. Mr. Toucey made a speech in defense of the veto and against the bill. Mr. BELL replied in support of the bill. Before he concluded his remarks, the further considerarien of the bill was postponed, and after a short Excentive Session the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, after the usual opening business, the Clerk submitted an estimate of \$47,500 for the new books ordered on Tuesday. The resolutions granting per diem and mileage to the family of John F. Snedgrass of Virginia, deceased, and to the Hon. Zeno Scudder of Mass., resigned, were adopted. Committees were then called upon for reports, when Messrs. Churchwell and Cullon spologized to the House for a breach of its decorum on Tuesday. After the transaction of some business of a private nature, several communications were received from the President, among which was one asking an appropriation for the Mexican Treaty. The House then adjourned.

The steamer Canada arrived at Halifax yesterday with intelligence from Europe to the 10th inst. The news from the seat of war on the Danube is highly interesting. The Russians have made a breach in the fortress of Silistria, but owing to a freshet in the river were delayed in storming, and when finally they did attempt that operation, were repulsed with great slaughter. It is said that at one encounter of the sort, 4,500 of the assailants were left dead in the trenches, but this is probably an exaggeration. It was calculated that the fortress would yet hold out long enough for a reënforcement of 70,000 men sent forward by Marshal St Arnaud to reach the place. This body consists of 25,000 French, 15,000 English and 30,000 Turks. When it arrives there must at least be a great battle between the Russians and the allies.

At sea nothing has been done either by the fleet under Dundas or that under Napier. The latter, we are teld, is now to anchor his ships across the Gulf of Finland, so as to interfere with the communications between Helsingfors and St. Petersburg. Why he does not do something more efficient our dispatch boasting, his present inaction makes him cut a very ridiculous figure. We are informed from another source of the highest respectability that the real reason is, that he finds his steamships pretty nearly useless for purposes of actual fighting, owing to the liability of the machinery to get out of order from the concussion of the ship's own brondside. Indeed, we are told that the experiment of steampropelled men-of-war is demonstrated a failure, and that this is the real reason why neither Cronstadt nor Sevastopol are seriously assailed by the gigantic armaments sent against them. If this be so, nothing can prevent Russia from coming triumphantly out of the war; but we do not regard the question as so completely settled as it appears to those from whom our information is derived

to be held between the Emperor of Austria and the up new prairies in Iowa; but the tendency is in the King of Prussia, about which the western powers are said to be anxious, as it is feared that resolutions unfavorable to them may be arrived at. From Greece we hear of successes of the insurgents in Thessaly, notwithstanding the Government at Athens has abandoned them and submitted to the allies.

Lerd John Russell becoming the President of the Council, the Duke of Newcastle taking the newlycreated office of Secretary of War, and Sir George Grey being made Colonial Secretary. The hope that Lord Palmerston would get the War office is thus disappointed. A treaty has been made with Spain respecting the Cuban slave-trade, but its particulars have not transpired. Lord Howden, heretofore Embassador at Madrid, goes to the army in the East, and is succeeded by Mr. Otwsy. The Spanish force sent to Cuba is to consist of 6,000 additional troops and six war steamers.

The cetton market has improved, breadstuffs are duller, and consols are quoted at 914 to 914.

By the arrival at New-Orleans of the steamship United States, advices from California to the 1st inst. have been received. The United States reports that the steamship Illinois sailed from Aspinwall for New-York on the 16th inst. with nearly a million dollars in gold and 400 passengers.

HARD TIMES. We shall probably not be accused of straining after originality or seeking to attract attention by singularify, in observing that the money market is decidedly tight about these days. If you have not heard something to this effect from the bank in which you keep your account, or the broker who negotiates your shaves, or the collector who presents your bills, or the mechanic who repairs your house, you are a fortunate man, and we heartily congratulate you on your immanity from current miseries. And yet, as we did not consider the business activity and inflation of last year and year before evidences of a solid and durable prosperity, so we are now ready to maintain that what are called Hard Times are wholesome and hopeful-are the very times we ought to have, and are conducting us, through a salutary experience, to a season of sub-

stantial and legitimate prosperity. -Why were prices so buoyant and money so abundant in '52 and '53 ! We answer-Because we were Nationally and (most of us) individually plunging deeper and deeper into debt. We were making ourselves rich by building Railroads through our several farms, and running in debt to Europe for the iron. We were using up the bulk of our Grain and Meat in feeding the armies of laborers who were making those roads, improving our lands, building houses, &c., &c., and we ran in debt to Europe for the wines which we drank, the silks, laces, broadcloths, &c., which we wore while making these improvements. But the naked fact that we were eating up most of our own products and buying largely of others on credit insured quick markets and good prices for everything we produced; and as to the flea-bite of two or three hundred millions of foreign debt, what was that when compared with the ten or

fifteen hundred millions additional (appraised) value given to our farms and lots by the Railroads, Cities, Villages, &c., that we were building all over the country? What business had creakers and holdbacks in this go-ahead country!

-Well: the string has been stretched till it snapped, and now we are said to have Hard Times, beause we can't run any deeper in debt. Europe has no more money to lend us, having use for all her loose capital in the costly and wastful war now waging. and, instead of leading us millions per month, is drawing upon us for back balances and for the heavy necruing interest on our debt. She will not even lend us Iren, except to a limited extent, and if we want Wines, Laces, Silks and Bronzes, we must pay for them. Hard, sour, unpoetleal reality this paying: most unlike the resente flush, the exhilarating poetry of borrowing; but it is a wholesome reality notwithever; and it is well that we are brought up with a round turn while we can be without being jerked off our feet. Of course, some Railroads that ought to be constructed must stop for want of funds, and many farmers will have to postpone improvements that they would prefer to make forthwith, while any number of comfortable mansions and luxurious residences will have to remain unbuilt for years-perhaps forever: but it is better so than otherwise. Clerks will not be transformed into merchants so rapidly as they have been, and merchants who might have failed for Half a Million if the flush times had continued, will have to centent themselves with a vulgar, snobbish smash for a paitry hundred thousand. A good many city lots will remain unsold at the generous prices affixed to them by sanguine speculators, and lads who have been drinking choice brands of champagne with their dinners and smeking shilling eigars through the day will have to centent themselves with sixpenny brandy and cheaper tobacco: but they will survive that-or would, at least, if they were brought down to no liquor and no tobacco at ali.

Of course, Stocks are low, not because they are intrinsically worth less than they were a year ago, but because there is not money enough to carry them at their actual value. Money must somehow be had to pay debts abroad, and buy articles that we must still have in spite of the hard times. Of course, the Banks "shut down" on their customers, as duty and necessity combine in requiring them to do. They have no more power to make money abundant than a maker of barometers has to produce a soaking rain in dry weather. It is their first duty to take care that they thall at all times be in a condition to meet their own liabilities; after that, if they have any thing over, let them lend it as fairly and beneficently as they safely can. Of course many merchants, land speculators and other people who are involved in debt, must fail: but that need not kill any body. The radical disease of our time is the universal aspiration to live by something else than Productive Labor; and if Three Millions of People will crowd into cities, where there is but remunerating business or work for Two Milliens, One Million must be starved out, if they will not go out until starvation confronts them. This operation is now going on, and, though severe in the process, it must prove wholesome in the general result.

We, therefore, are not among the croakers at present. We believe matters are so shaping themselves as to ensure better times and more money at no distant day. Our farmers have a large area covered with growing crops, and, in spite of local failures, the general prospect for the coming harvest is good. We have more en engaged in tilling the earth than we ever had before; and, though prices must fall considerably after harvest, we have so many to feed and so short a stock does not say; but certain it is that with his previous | left over that the prices of most products must rule high for at least another year. We have laid out a great deal of money during the two or three last years in proving and opening mines, improving waterprivileges, building factories, machine-shops, &c., and, though some investments have been injudiciously made, and many have attempted undertakings far beyound their means, and must be crushed by them, yet the property all remains, and will be turning out Iron, Coal, Copper, Steel, Zinc, Cloth, &c., &c., in an increasing ratio through coming years, and thus diminishing the heavy drains upon our resources to pay for rival articles hitherto imported. Doubtless the pressure will continue for months yet, unless the European War should mean time be closed; for we have still a great many hanging about cities in fruitless quest of clerkships, agencies, business as From Germany we have the news of a conference lawyers, doctors, &c., &c., who ought to be breaking never affect are gradually yielding to Necessity's stern mandate. Let us be patient, careful, frugal, then, and every month will bring us nearer that happy condition in which we shall not care whether Consols are 98 or 78, and may see our foreign credit suddenly In England there has been a change of Ministry, cut off without disaster or apprehension. Things are working right.

THE NEW TERRITORIES.

The public attention is now naturally directed to the new Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and information regarding them is eagerly sought for. With respect to the movements of emigrants thither, the obstacles thrown in the way of free settlers by the Federal Administration and other special agents of Slavery, and the determination of the Missouri slaveholders that both territories shall be secured as fields for nigger-breeding and nigger-flogging, we have from day to day carefully kept our readers advised. But there is still a general desire to become acquainted with the condition of the territories themselves, with their natural advantages and disadvantages, and the extent to which missionaries and other civilized men have already become established on their soil. This desire, we are happy to say, may, to a great extent, be satisfied from THE TRIBUNE of to-day. Our readers will find on another page a careful description of the natural features of Nebraska, prepared by a perfectly trustworthy correspondent of this journal at St. Louis, who states not only what he has learned by traversing the country himself, but also such information as he has been able to derive from the trappers and mountain men, whose pursuits constantly take them over the Territory. No doubt subsequent explorations by emigrants and travelers will add a mass of details to the knowledge here communicated, but we are confident that the general outlines of the country will be found precisely as they are set down by our correspondent.

But it is to Kansas that all eyes are especially turned, for it is felt that there must be the great battlefield in the contest for supremacy to which the forces of Slavery and Freedom are now summoned. The definitive possession of Kansas must decide which of the antagonists is finally to carry the day in Nebraska and throughout the country. Make Kansas a free State and it is morally certain that Slavery can never establish itself further north; but let the peaceful cohorts of Freedom be put to rout there by the slavedrivers, and the more northern Territory, and, indeed the entire Union will have no hope of deliverance, except through dissensions and quarrels in the camp of Slavery itself. Kansas is, then, much the more important of the two Territories, and we shall take an early occasion to thoroughly informour readers as to its geographical character and agricultural capacities. which we suppose to be of the most attractive and inviting kind. Meanwhile we to-day furnish them with a minute and authentic account of the military and trading posts, and the various Catholic and Protestant missions and schools, scattered over the Territory of Kansas. The large number of these will be apt to strike the public with surprise.

Several of these establishments are comparatively paper of Clearfield, Pa., by Ben. Jones.

extensive and flourishing. A chief advantage of this publication at the present time is, that the information here supplied points out the most probable courses of emigration, and measurably indicates the sites of future towns and villages. With this detailed account and a map of Kansas before him, the emigrant will be enabled to get a very fair idea of the Territory, and to form a shrewd guess of the probable progress of settlement therein.

We would suggest to our enterprising publishers that the production of a good pocket map of Kansas would just now not be a bad investment.

It has been a part of southern tacties not only to bully the North, but to attack northern members with more solid weapons than words, and a "lady's riding "whip" in Virginia is considered sufficient "to "drive" Abelitionists into fear and compliance with slaveholding. The chivalry of deadly weapons is older than the wrath of Achilles, and has at all periods been used to frighten fools into submission. Relying on this. John Randolph thought he had a charter to domineer in Congrees; and Mr. Calhoun, though not a duellist, made it a personal matter with Mr. Seward because the latter did not swear by his blackbook. That slaveholding can sustain itself by argument is utterly impossible: and the code of assassins must come into action every now and then under the sanction of its hotter spirits. To carry a pistol into Congress is not a whit better, as regards civilization, than the scalping in use by the savages: to link murder in the abstract-ready to leap at the instant into practice-to legislation is a fit sequence to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Such was the case in the incident recorded yesterday, when Mr. Churchwell drew a pistol on Mr. Cullem. It is quite irrelevant to state that there was no truth in Mr. Churchwell's printed attack on Mr. Cullom, and that Mr. Giddings, Mr. Gerrit Smith, Mr. Sage, Mr. Matteson, and Mr. Morgan, on being appealed to, all deny what he affirms. If the matter had been all in his favor, it would not extenuate the atrocity of his bringing a deadly weapon into the halls of Congress.-with a malice prepense of the Matt. Ward School. It is thoroughly execrable, and if Congress were considered worthy of imitation, such a public exhibition would be deemed disastrous to public morals, and punished accordingly. As it is, the shameful affair will be passed over altogether.

THE NEW SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE CITY .-"The New School Spressistendent for the City.—Mr. S. S. Randalt was last week chosen to this post. We are very serry. Our readers will recall the Rev. Mr. Morris s letters to us during the Summer or Fall of last year, showing that this man, when Deputy State Superintendent, had made a 'decision severely rebuking a young female teacher for an offense she had never committed; we think it was whipping Romish children for not attending the reading of the Bible in school. Mr. R., although satisfied of his error, never corrected it, but mouths afterward incorporated the aforesaid 'decision' with his Annual Report, thus officially perpetuating the misrepresentation. How could our Board of Education stulify themselves by making such a blundering, wronghoad Superintendent, especially when the rival candidate, Mr. McKeen, was so knexceptionable?

We copy the above from The Christian Intelligencer, for the purpose of saying that the editor of that journal has, doubtless unintentionally, confounded Mr. Samuel S. RANDALL, our newly elected City Superintendent of Common Schools, with Henry S. RANDALL, late Secretary of State and Superintendent of Common Schools, who made the "decision" above referred to, and with whose administration of the School Department the present City Superintendent was wholly unconnected. The error was a natural one, as both gentlemen have, at different periods, been intimately associated with the Department at Albany: but it is due to both that each should be held responsible only for his own official acts; and it is especially due to the former that his administration of the important and responsible duties devolved on him by the Board of Education should be unembarrassed by any prejudices growing out of the controversial religious discussions of the day.

The Times and Sentinel (Columbas, Georgia) is making room for the Southern Nebraska Whigs in the Democratic party. After commending a call for a

Southern Whig Convention, it says:

"If the object is to remain in the Union and control the action of the Government, then cooperation with the Democracy is the only alternative. If we allow that the Southern Whigs can carry the whole South into a separate sectional organization, of which however there is no probability, they would still be in a minority and the Government would be in northern hands. The South must have allies at the North, then, to couble her to protect horself from the aggressions of the abolitionists. We cannot do without them if we would. But why should we turn our back upon our friends? There are many Northern Democrats who have stood by us in every issue and struck blow for blow and received wound for wound with us in every battle with the abolitionists. They have richly won our Southern Whig Convention, it says: for blow and received wound for wound with us in every battle with the abolitionists. They have richly won our confidence. Why should not the whole South zo into the next National Democratic Convention! We have fought and wen side by side a great victory on the Nebraska bill, and with the same forces we can win a like victory on every field. It is true there are Free Soil Democrats who will, in all probability, assert a claim to a seat in the Convention. Let them come. We will make the platform and if they accept it, we certainly will not refuse their votes in carrying out our true policy. We write in all candor and earnestness, and cordially extend the right hand of fellowship to the Southern Whigs. What say our Democratic cotemporaries! Is there not room enough in the old wigwam for all true-hearted Southern men?

"This is a momentous issue now before the Sothern Whig party. By joining the Democracy in a body, they can give the South the control of the Government, preserve the rights of the States and perpetuate the Union. We have divided long enough. Our interests and duties are the same. Let bygones be bygones."

MAINE .- The Bangor Mercury (Whig) shows that opponents of the Nebraska Iniquity may be returned to Congress from nearly or quite every District in

that State by union and effort. It closes as follows: "But this rose-colored landscape is not to be realized for nothing. We cannot expect the Merrill Democrats to do so much for us if we will do nothing for them. If the Whigs of this State, as an organization, in this contest, set their backs up stiff and haughty, independent as a hog on ice, they will succeed in performing about as well as a hog on ice. They will neither go nor stand. We say to them, he wise, he wise; pursue no shadows; go for the substance; names are nothing; facts are the things."

Will the Whigs of Michigan and other Free.

-Will the Whigs of Michigan and other Free States think of these things !

"The sports of the turf are again becoming quite popular in New-York. Even The Tribune, with all its piebald morality, now regularly publishes an account of every trot or race."

[Western Standard.]

Yes: and we publish accounts of a great many other things which we prefoundly deplere-for instance, Pierce's election, the passage of the Nebraska bill, thefts, murders, hangings, and so forth. If we could only hear of the final destruction of every race-course in the world, we should like to publish that also.

The Hartford Times is distressed in view of the tyrannical provisions of the new Connecticut Liquor Law -as for instance:

"The town agests may sell for medicinal, mechanical of religious purposes, and must keep a record of the yer's name, and the purpose for which he intends to use article. If a gentleman huys a quart of rum for his sick of the fact woust be written in the public record, so as to

Well: We think it ought to.

Gen. JOHN HENDERSON, once a Whig U. S. Senator from Mississippi, but who went over to Polk and Texas, is out in The New-Orleans Delta with a Fillibuster letter against the President's Neutrality Proclamation, though e pronounces it a good deal less objectionable than Presi dent Fillmore's. Henderson distinctly avows himself a participator in "Whatever of movement there is now being made for the redemption of Cuba and the security of the South." No doubt of it. THE ANGEL GARRIEL SHOT .- A report reached this

City last night, that Orr, better known as the "Angel "Gabriel," while preaching to the citizens of Lawrence Mass., last evening, was shot by a man in the crowd. The man was immediately seized by the mob, taken to a tree and then hung until he was dead.

The Roffsman's Journal is a new and spirited Whig

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS OPPOSED TO THE NEBRASKA BILL.

[By Telegraph.] WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 21, 1834. At a meeting of the Members of Congress who opposed the passage of the bill to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, held pursuant to previous notice, in the City of Washington, on the oth day of June, instant, the Hon, Solomon Foor of Vermont was elected Chairman, and the Hon. DANIEL MACE of Indiana and the Hon. REUSEN E. FENTON of New-York were appointed Secretaries.

A Committee appointed for the purpose reported an Address to the People of the United States, which having been discussed and amended, was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published.

adepted, and ordered to be published.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The eighth section of the Act for the Admission of Missouri into the Union, known as the Missouri Compromise Law, by which the introduction of Slavery into the regions new known as Kansas and Nebraska was forever prohibited, has been repealed. That law, which, in 1820, quieted a controversy which menaced the Union, and upon which you have so long reposed, is obliterated from the statute-book. We had no reason to expect any such proposition when we assembled here six months ago, nor did you expect it. No State, no citizen of any State, had demanded the repeal.

It seems a duty we owe to the country to state the

It seems a duty we owe to the coming to select grounds upon which we have steadfastly, though ineffectu-ally, opposed this alarming and dangerous act. You need not be told that the Slavery question lies at the bottom of it. As it was, the slaveholding power that demanded the cuactment of the Missouri Compromise, so it is the same power that has now demanded its abroga-tion.

African Slavery was regarded and denounced as a great evil by the American Colonies, even before the Revolu-tion; and those Colonies which are now slaveholding States, evil by the American Colonies, even before the Revolution; and those Colonies which are now slaveholding States, were equally earnest in such remonstrances with those which are now free States. Colonial laws, framed to prevent the increase of Slavery, were veroed by the King of Great Britain. This exercise of arbitrary power to enlarge and perpetuate a system universally regarded as equally wrongful in itself and injurious to the Colonies, was one of the causes of the Revolution. When the war was ended there was an imperious necessity for the institution of some government in the then unoccupied Territories of the United States. In 1784, Jefferson proposed, and in 1787 the Continental Congress adopted the ordinance for the government of the territory lying north-west of the Ohio, by which it was declared that there shall be neither Slavery nor lavoluntary servitude except for the punishment of crime. The great and dourishing States stace organized within that territory, on the basis of that ordinance, are enduring monuments of the wisdom of the statesmen of the Revolution.

The foreign slave trade was regarded as the source of American Slavery, which it was believed would be dried up, when that fountain should be closed. In adopting the Constitution, it was so universally anticipated that the foreign slave trade would be promptly prohibited, that all parties acquiesced in a stipulation postponing that measure fill 180s. The foreign slave trade was prohibited, that all parties acquiesced in a stipulation postponing that measure fill 180s. The foreign slave trade was prohibited, that all parties acquiesced in a stipulation postponing that measure fill 180s. The slavery was understood to be dried up, while the introduction of Slavery into the Territories was prohibited. The slavery question, so far as it was a national one, was understood to be finally settled, and at

the source of Slavery was understood to be dried up, while the introduction of Slavery into the Territories was prohibited. The slavery question, so far as it was a national one, was understood to be finally settled, and at the same time the States had already taken up and were carrying forward a system of gradual emancipation. In 1803 Louisiana was acquired by purchase from France, and included what is new known as the States of Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas and lowa, and the territories known as Kansas and Nebraska. Slavery existed at the time in New-Orleans and at St. Louis, and so this purchase resulted in bringing the Slavery question again before Congress. In 1812 the region innuediately surrounding New-Orleans applied for admission into the Union under the name of the State of Louisiana, with a constitution tolerating Slavery, and the free States acquiexced. Eight years afterward the region connected with St. Louis demanded admission under the name of the State of Missouri, with a constitution tolerating Slavery. The free States reverted to the principle of 1787, and opposed the admission of Missouri unless she would incorporate into her constitution an inhibition of the further introduction of Slavery into the State. The slaveholding States insisted upon her unqualified admission. A controversy arose which was sectional and embittered, and which we are assured by cotemporaneous history scriously imperiled the Union. The statesmen of that day in Congress settled the controversy by compromise. By the terms of this compromise the free States assended to the admission of Missouri with her slaveholding Conatitution, while the slaveholding States on their part yielded the exclusion of Slavery in all the residue of the territory of Kansas and Nebraska. The slaveholding States accepted the Compromise as atriumph, and the free States have ever since left it undisturbed and unquestioned. Arkansas, a part of the territory of Louisana, which hay south of 30-30°, in compliance with a horse of the territory into five should be given to Texas to Induce her to reliniquish a very doubtful claim upon an inconsiderable part of New-Mexico, that New-Mexico and Utah should be organized without an inhibition of Siavery, and that they should be afterward admitted as slave or free States, as the people, when forming constitutions, should determine: that the public slave trade in the District of Columbia should be abolished without affecting the actioner of Slavers in the when forming constitutions, should determine that the public slave trade in the District of Columbia should be abolished without affecting the existence of Slavery in the District; and that new and rigorous provisions for the recepture of fugitive slaves of disputed constitutionality should be adopted, and that on these conditions California should be adopted, and that on these conditions California should be adopted, and that on these conditions California should be adopted, and that on these conditions California should be adopted, and that on these conditions California should be adopted as a free State. Repugnant as this compromise was nevertheless practically obtained by means of solomn assurances, made on behalf of the shower question, and of all the issues which could possibly arise out of it. A new Congress convened in December, 1851. Representatives from the slave States demanded a renewed pledge of fidelity to this adjustment. It was granted by the House of Representatives on the following terms:

Resisted. Thet we recognize the binding efficacy of the compromises and reflection of the Constitution, and believe it to be the intention of the people generally, as we hereby declare it to be our ladicidually to abide by such compromises and sustain the laws uncessary to carry them out, the provisions for the delivery of fugitive slaves, and the act of the last Congress for this durpose inclined, and that we deprecate all further agitation of questions embraced in the acts of the last Congress known as the Compromise, and of questions generally connected with the Institution of Slavery as unnecessary, takes and dangerous.

A few months subsequently the Democratic National Convention met at Baitimore, and assuming to speak the sentiments of the Democratic party set forth in its plat-

form: That the Democratic parry will resist a tatempt of tenewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made. Soon afterward another National Convention assembled in the same city, and assuming the right to declare the sentiments of the Whig party said. "We deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus "settled as dangerous to our peace and will discountenance "all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, "wherever, or however made." The present Administration was elected on the principle of adherence to this compromise, and the President referring to it in his inaugural speech, declared that the harmony which had been secured by it should not be disturbed during his term of office. The President recurring to the same subject renewed his pledge in his message to Congress at the beginning of the present Session, in the following language:

"But notwithstanding differences of opinion and sentiments which there existed in relation to details and specific provisions, the acquise-sence of distinguished critzens whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a

provisions, the acquiescence of distinguished citizens whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of repose and security to the public mind throughout the Confederacy. That this repose is to suffer no shock during my official term, if I have the power to avert it, these who placed me here may be assured."

Under these circumstances the proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise was suddenly and unexpectedly made by the same Committee on Territories, which only ten days before had affirmed the sanctity of the Missouri Compromise, and declared the end of agitation in the following explicit and unmistakable language.

"Your Committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter into a discussion of those controverted questions. They involve the same grave issues which produced the agitation, the sectional strife, and the fearful struggle of 1850. As Congress deemed it wise and prudent to refrain from deciding the matters in controversy then, either by affirming or repealing the Mexican laws, or by an act declaratory of the true intent of the Constitution, and the extent of the protection afforded by, it to slave property in the Territories, so your Committee are not prepared some to recommend a departure from the course pursued upon that wemselble excusion, either by girming or repealing the eighth section of the Missouri act, or by any act declaratory of the meaning of the Constitution in respect to the legal points in dispute."

miserity as "factionists," yet we fearlossly declarathat throughout the contest they resorted to be by the law and the reles of the House, and the passage of the means through the House, was effected through a subversion of its rules by the majority, and the exercise of a power unprecedent of in the annuls of Congressional legislation. The deed is done. It is done with a clear proclamation by the Administration and by Congress that the principle which it contains extende not only to Kansas and Nebraka butto all the other Territories now belonging to the United States, and to all which may hereafter be acquired. It has been done unnecessarily and wantonly, because there was no pressure for the organization of Governments in Kansas and Nebraska, nonliner of which Territories contained one lawful inhabitant who was a cliner of the United States, and because there was not only no danger of dismion apprehended, but by this reckless measure the free States have lost all the guarantee for freedom in the Territories contained for freedom in the Territories contained free, have lost the guarantees of harmony and union which these compromises while all the States, both slave and free, have lost the guarantees of harmony and union which these compromises afforded. It seems plain to us that, fatal as the measure is in those respects, it is only a cover for broader propagandism of Shvery in the fature. The object of the Administration, and of the many who represent the slave States, is, as we believe, to prepare the way for annexing Cuba at whatever cost, and a like severaction of being a dozen of the States of the states of the way for annexing cuba at whatever cost, and a fatal as the measure is interest, and it is any a cave for broader propagandism of Sinvery in the fatare. The object of the Administration, and of the many who represent the slave States, is, as we believe, to prepare the way for annexation of half a dozen of the States of Mexico to be adminted also as slave States. These acquisitions are to be made peaceably if they can be purchased at the cost of a war with Mexico, and a war with Spain, and a war with England, and a war with France, and at the cost of as alliance with Rassia scarcely less repugnant. Unmistakable indications also, appear of a purpose to annex the eastern part of San Domingo, and so to subjugate the whole island, restoring it to the dominion of Slavery—and this is to be followed up by an alliance with Brazil and the extension of Slavery in the valley of the Amazon. It is for you to under whether, when Slavery shall have made these additions to the United States, it will domand unconditional submission on the part of the free States, and failing is that demand attempt a withdrawal of the slave States and the organization of a separate empire in the central region of the continent. From an act so unjust and wrongful is itself and fraegit with consequences so fearful we appeal to the people. We appeal in no sectional spirit. We appeal equally to the North and to the South, to the free States and in this great emergency. For ourselves, we are ready to do all that shall be in our power to restore the Missouri Compromise, and to execute such further measures as you in your wisdom shall command, and as may be necessary for the recovery of the ground lost to Freedom, and to prevent the further aggressions of Slavery.

BANKE, Revery, Secretasies.

The meeting was fally attended, and the Address is in-

longer duration than any other known to Congressional

DATIEL MACE, REFERSY E. FINTON | Secretasies. The meeting was fully attended, and the Address is in-dorsed by all the Anti-Nebraska members of Congress.

THE LATEST NEWS, MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Wednesday, June 21, 1854. DAVID STARKWEATHER of Ohio has been nominated Minister to Chili, and —— MYERS as Purser in the Navy. WESTEROOX is still confident. Roberns's amendment is considered to be equivalent to a defeat of the Assay measure. Mr. HUGHES spoke carnestly against the amendment. John WHERLER was the only member present from your City, and he tried hard to scenre opponents to the amendment. WALKER reached the hall just before the vote was taken. The CHURCHWELL and CULLON affair will probably blow over. The appropriation for the Mexican Treaty will be carried, though some anticipate a desperate struggle.

Important modifications, alterations and improvements in the Patent Bureau are contemplated by the bill now in the hands of the Committee on Patents. It will preve in fact a remodeling of that important Department. Most feverish anxiety is manifested in regard to Territorial appointments and the successor to Mr. O'Conon. They will not be announced at present.

XXXIIID CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... Washington, June 21, 1834.

Mr. SEWARD said that he had been instructed by the Committee on Commerce, to which had been referred various petitions praying aid to the State of New-York for the construction of a ship canal around the Fails of Niagara, to say that while the Committee unanimously were impressed with the importance of the great work and cordially approved it, stiff there was a division of opinion in to Committee, in part as to the expediency of aiding it now, and in part as to the expediency of aiding it now, and in part as to the constitutionality of the forms of aid proposed, so that they can agree on no bill: and therefore they ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the same. Agreed to.

fore they ask to be discharged from the further considera-tion of the same. Agreed to.

Mr. HAMILIN reported a bill amendatory of the steam-best law. The bill establishes a new inspection district, composed of California, Washington and Oregon, which are now attached to the District of New-Orleans. It also suspends, till March next, the ninth section of that act which imperatively requires a certam alloy to be used in the construction of steamboat boilers. The bill was taken

up and passed.

Mr. SEWARD introduced a bill regulating the naviga-tion of American owned vessels from the West Indies to the Coast of Africa.

The bill provides that any American vessel which shall

The bili provinces that any American vesses which said be sold in whole or in any part of the Spanish West India Islands shall return to the United States before making any voyage and obtain a new registry. It also declares any commerce carried on in American vessels between the Spanish West Indies and the Coast of Africa unlawful. Laid on the table.

A bill for the relief of James Dixon was reported and

passed.

The Naval bill was taken up.
Some amendments were adopted, and the bill was passed by Yeas 24 to Nays 11.

Mr. GWIN said that the bill reported a few days ago in relation to creditors of Texas did not receive the approval of a single Member of the Committee on Finance. He therefore moved it he recommitted. Agreed to.

The velocid Insane Land bill was then taken up.
Mr. TOUCEY spoke over an hour in defense of the veto and against the bill.

nd against the bill.

Mr. BELL replied for an hour in support of the bill. He and not concluded when he yielded the floor, and the bill as postponed.

The Senate then went into a short Executive Session. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. FULLER made an ineffectual effort to take up the nd two for the Pacific coast.

Mr. CHURCHWELL (Tenn.) I rise to make an apology

to the House for the breach of decorum I committed yesterday. I believe these who have associated with me for the last three years will bear testimony that I have at least been respectful in my personal intercourse.

The members began to assemble around Mr. Church-

well.
The SPEAKER. Gentlemen will please resume their

The SPEAKER. Gentlemen will please resume their seats, or disorder must be the consequence.

Mr. CHURCHWELL reaumed. I hope I have always been found among those who desire, and who make an effort to preserve the order and decorum of this body.

Mr. CULLOM (Tenn.)—I regret that an unexpected and unprovoked attack on me yesterday may have precipitated me into any violation of the rules of order of this House. I have endeavored during my service to maintain kindly relations, to observe the punctilinus rights of all, and the honer and integrity of this hody. Circumstances over which I had no control, having done nothing to provoke them by word or deed, elicited from me language which otherwise I should not have uttered. If I have violated the rules of the House, I ack the House to be assured it was out of no disrespect to this high forum; but the ebuttion which I displayed was elicited by the exhibition of a deadly instrument in connection with the remarks to which

eadly instrument in connection with the remarks to which felt justified in responding.

Mr. McMULLEN (Va.)—I do not wish to interrupt the

Mr. McMULLEN (Va.)—I do not wish to interrupt the gentleman, but I rise to a question of order.

Many voices exclaimed, "Oh, no!"—Let him go on."
The SPEAKER—The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Cullom) has taken his seat.

Mr. MilleSON (Va.)—The announcement just made to the House by the gentleman from Tennessee, was somewhat unexpected to mg. I do not mean to say I did not cherish the expectation and the hope that both these gentlemen would see it was due as well to their own character and honor as to the House, to tender the apology which has just been made for the disorder of yesterday, but as I had given notice of my purpose to call attention to a question of privilege, I deem it due to myself as well as to the House, to endeavor to prevent a recurrence of such scenes, and to indicate the course I had designed to pursue, and in order to do so, I ask leave to submit the following resolution:

declaratory of the true intent of the Constitution, and the extent of the protection afforded by, it to slave property in the Territories, so your Committee are not prepared now to recommend a departure from the course pursued upon that vermorable occasion, either by affirming or repealing the eighth section of the Missouri act, or by any act deciaratory of the meaning of the Constitution in respect to the legal points in dispute."

The abrogation has been effected in pursuance of the demands of the administration itself and by means of its influence on Congress. In the House of Representatives, that body which is more immediately responsible to the people, the contest was more equal than in the Senate, though it is due to justice and candor that it should be free, and that I was moved by unworthy considers the substitute of the properties of this fluore. It is of the greatest importance to the country at large that debate to be engaged in it. Many capable of shedding light on custions room the free States. The minority resisted the attempts to arrest discussion upon this grave question, though a struggle of